

RADIANT WARMER



- Ensure that the temperature of the room is 22°C.
- Place the warmer away from air currents.
- Clean the mattress and platform, and cover the mattress with clean linen sheet.
- When it is known beforehand that a baby is to arrive in the newborn unit, turn on the warmer at least 20 minutes prior to pre-warm the linen and mattress so that the baby does not lie on a cold surface initially.
- Read temperature on display. Adjust heater output to:
 - High : If baby temperature is below 36 °C
 - Medium : If baby temperature is between 36-36.5°C and to
 - Low : If baby temperature is between 36.5-37.5°C
- Once the baby's temperature is between 36.5-37.5°C, switch on the servo mode/skin mode.

- If baby is in supine position place the skin probe on the right hypochondrium. When in prone position, place the probe on the loin area. To prevent skin injury, place tegaderm and fix the probe on it with an adhesive.
- Ensure that the baby's head is covered with cap and feet secured in socks and the baby is clothed or covered unless it is necessary for the baby to be naked or partially undressed for observation or for a procedure.
- Place only one baby under each radiant warmer.
- Turn the baby frequently while under the warmer, if possible.
- Check the temperature of the warmer and of the room every hour, and adjust the temperature setting accordingly. Record the heater output in each shift (every 6 hours). Any sudden increase in heater output is an early indicator of sickness.
- Move the baby to be with the mother as soon as the baby no longer requires frequent procedures and treatment. If in servo mode the heater output is <20%, it is safe to shift the baby to mothers side.

Servo Mode

- Set temperature at 36.5°C, heater output will adjust automatically to keep baby at set temperature. If baby temperature is below the set temperature, the heater output will increase, if baby is at set temperature or higher the heater output will become zero.
- Look for probe displacement when the baby is in servo mode. Check for and ensure proper probe placement every hour.

Manual Mode

- Once connected to mains heater output regulated by knob on front panel. The output is displayed as % or bars or bulbs.
- Use maximum (100% output) for rapid warming of bassinet in labor room 10 minutes before delivery. Reduce output to 25-75% after 10 minutes depending on ambient temperature. If left on with heater output >80% alarm is activated within 15 or 20 minutes later and there after the heater output goes to 40%; if alarm is silenced the heater will kept on for another 15 to 20 minutes as per manufacturers recommendation.

- For low birth weight or sick neonate adjust heater output depending on baby temperature.
- Never use full (100%) heater output unsupervised.
- Record baby temperature every 2-4 hourly.
- Use this mode only for pre-warming, during resuscitation and initial stabilization.

For disinfection

- For daily cleaning of front panel use damp cloth soaked in mild detergent (soap water).
- Don't use spirit or other chemical.
- Bassinet, cot should be disinfected daily using soap/detergent solution or disinfection solution.

ALARMS ON THE SERVO RADIANT WARMER

(No alarms in manual mode)

Alarm	Problem	Response
“Power alarm”	This alarms if the mains power fails	Find alternative means for heating if power cannot be fixed e.g. (KMC). Check the fuse
“System alarm”	This alarms if there is an error in the electrical/ electronic circuit	Change WARMER, as it needs repair
“Skin Probe failure alarm”	1This alarm sounds if the temperature probe sensor is not connected properly or if it is not functioning properly	Try to re-connect the sensor correctly. If this does not work, change it
“Skin temperature alarm High or Low”	This alarm operates in servo mode only. It sounds when the patient temperature differs from the SET temperature by >0.5°C	Change to manual mode with maximum output if baby is having low temperature and adjust the temperature to try and normalize the baby's temperature. If baby is having fever, shift to manual mode and set appropriate heater output. Check for signs of infection.
Heater failure	Indicates heater is not working	Change warmer, needs repair.